Miss Willson

NEW ZEALAND LIBRARIES

Official Bulletin of the New Zealand Library Association

N.S., Vol. I., No. 10 ISSUED AT WELLINGTON, N.Z. MAY, 1938

EDITORIAL.

AT the recent Conference of the Association a remit was adopted urging on librarians and those in control of libraries the importance of collecting material relating to the history of their own institutions. In some cases even the date of foundation of a library is buried in obscure newspaper files, and it is very difficult to determine just how the institution came into being and what the earlier part of its subsequent history has been. It is not so long ago that Dr. Scholefield emphasized the fact that newspaper offices are being destroyed by fire every now and again, and that there are very few complete sets of papers outside the newspaper offices themselves. Like all historical work, this is a task which should be undertaken early and kept up to date rather than left to future generations to carry out.

A SCHOOL LIBRARY PICTURE COLLECTION.

By W. W. Mason, M.A., Librarian, Hutt Valley High School.

The trouble about pictures is that you tire of them and want to change them. And the subscribers to a certain library in America are allowed to borrow pictures and change them as often as desired. They have their own frames to fit the pictures, which are simply slipped in and out. A similar scheme has been found to work admirably in a school, and the following is an attempt to tell how.

The problem was to capture and preserve the most valuable of the pictures that were constantly being used in school, to devise some method of display which would allow them to be easily changed with a minimum of wear and tear, and to house them so that any picture could be readily found.

We based our collection on *Pictorial Education*, buying two copies monthly so that both sides of each page could be used if desired; but *The Illustrated London, L'Illustration, Famous Pictures* (coloured prints), and many others with pictures of a similar size, were all used.

For mounting it seemed best to use a fairly stout white paste-board; white because numbers and other information could be easily added, and because it shows off the pictures more attractively. We decided on two sizes, 11in. by 16in. and 16in. by 24in., the card for the latter being of a slightly heavier quality. The pictures were trimmed as closely as possible and fixed to the mounting-card with diluted paste made from the recipe in the Library Association Instructional Manual. Wrinkles were smoothed out with a rag drawn first cross-wise and then diagonally from the centre of the picture. (See Fig. 1.)

We displayed the mounted pictures in a specially designed frame (see Fig. 2a. and the next paragraph), which hooked along a lath fastened to a wall-batten (Fig 2b.). This was to allow any arrangement of the frames, large or small, horizontal or vertical (see Fig. 2c.). These fixtures (lath-battens) were put in the corridors and later in every class-room, to enable each class to display pictures relating to the work it was doing.

The frames were made by tacking with very fine brads on to a piece of three-ply 12in. by 17in., three lengths of beading [see Fig 3, (b), (c), (d)], and a thin lath [see Fig. 3 (e)], spreading (c) and (d) enough (about $\frac{1}{16}$in.) to allow the picture to slide in and out. A finger-hole was cut in the end of the piece of three-ply to allow the pictures to be easily withdrawn. Finally the two hooks (Fig. 4) were tacked to the three-ply back. We ourselves made the frames, which cost about 1/- each for the small size and 1/8 for the large.

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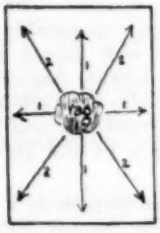
As far as possible *series* of pictures (illustrating, for example, *the growth of the drama* or *the world's fuel supplies*) were shown where the length of the lath allowed. Pictures by famous artists were displayed with an account of the man and his work. The corridor displays, as well as mounting and the general care of the collection, were looked after by a central committee of pupils; those in each class-room by two pupils under the supervision of the class-teacher, all loans to a class-room being recorded in a lending-book kept in the library. There were seldom any frames to spare and well over 500 loans were made per term.

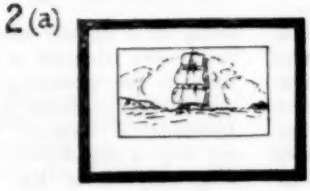
The smaller pictures were kept standing on edge in a large drawer, with the number on the top right-hand corner. This enabled them to be found easily and minimised wear and tear. The larger ones were kept lying flat in large pigeon-holes; but this throws too much weight on those underneath, and some method of standing them on edge is preferable.

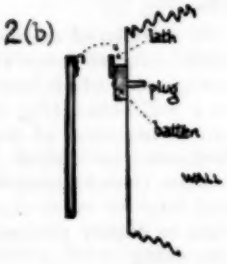
Each new picture was entered in an Accessions-book in much the same way as a library-book. Catalogue-cards were written for each picture and kept in dictionary order, a record of each being written in the Accessions-book, to save a tracer-card. Where there were definite *series* of pictures special cards were written to enable these to be easily located.

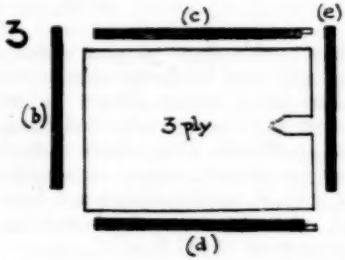
Magazine-cuttings of permanent value might be kept and catalogued just as the pictures are, and the cards for the whole collection could be incorporated in the main library catalogue.

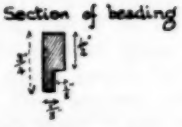
An annual expenditure of about £8 over the past three years has made possible 1,500 pictures, 100 frames to display them in, a card catalogue, a cabinet with four drawers for the smaller pictures, and another cabinet with three pigeon-holes for the larger pictures and a cupboard for working-materials. It does not seem an extravagant amount to pay for what has proved a most useful library adjunct.

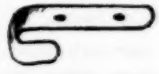


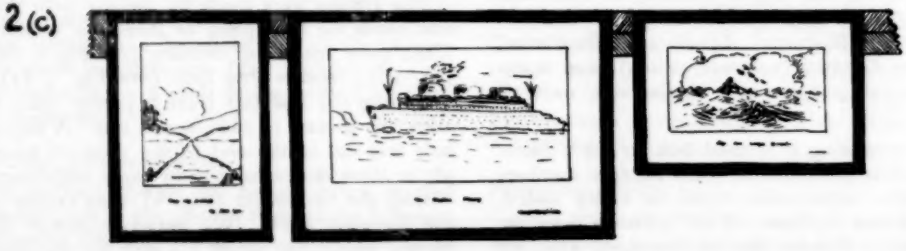












BRANCHES AND SECTIONS.

CANTERBURY.

One of the most animated discussions in the history of the branch occurred at the last meeting, held at the St. Albans Public Library on 21st April, and presided over by Mr. A. Brettell, Chairman of the Branch.

Mr. W. C. Prosser, of the Library Committee of the Rangiora Borough Council, and Mr. J. M. Fraser, Town Clerk of Rangiora, spoke of the change from subscription to free library service in their borough. They briefly traced the history of the Library from the time of the old Mechanics' Institute, and then showed how little more it had cost the Council to transform a system whereby 220 subscribers were subsidized 3 to 1 to read light fiction into one under which over 1,000 borowers were given free access to a steadily improving class of stock for nearly four times as many hours a week.

Mr. Prosser then spoke of the idea of rate-supported libraries. He submitted that in Christchurch, in spite of the unique way in which many independent libraries had developed, the time was not far off when the committees, however well they had served in the past, would have to face the desirability of merging into a single system, staffed for longer hours, eventually by trained librarians, and offering a far better service. This contention provoked a lively discussion. Many of the suburban committeemen present disagreed with the whole conception of rate-supported libraries, while others pointed out that these very speakers were continually asking for a greater Council subsidy, from ratepayers' money, for their work of distributing to a comparatively small number of subscribers books which mainly comprised light fiction. It was decided that a debate and open discussion on this topic should be held at a later meeting.

The next meeting will be held on Thursday, 26th May, in the Canterbury Public Library.

OTAGO.

The annual meeting of the Branch was held on April 14th. Following the adoption of the annual report and the election of officers, a discussion took place on the policy of the branch. Conveners were appointed to various sub-committees, including library training and schools section. The following officers were elected: President, Mr. W. J. Harris; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss M. S. Fleming; Committee, Dr. B. Howard, Mr. A. G. W. Dunningham; Branch Correspondent, Miss Gordon.

Country School Library Service: The Committee has to report that stock is now being prepared for the country school library scheme. The Committee expects that with the opening of the second term a service to 15 country schools will be inaugurated. The Education Board is very interested in the building up of a reference stock in the schools and a committee has been appointed to draw up a list of reference works.

Otago University: By a decision made at the last meeting of the Otago University Council the library staff is to be increased by the appointment of four part-time student assistants. Each will receive £25 per annum, as at Canterbury University College, and will work 18 hours a week during term and a few days in each vacation.

The very great increase in the use of the library during the past two years has meant that practically the whole time of the existing staff is taken up with routine reference and lending work. With student assistants taking over the desk duty it will now be possible to continue the cataloguing and classification, which for some time past has had to be practically abandoned.

WELLINGTON.

A very interesting talk was delivered to members of the Wellington Branch on April 27th by Mr. G. T. Alley, of the Country Library Service. Touching first on the earliest system of assistance given to country libraries, Mr. Alley proceeded to outline the work being done by the service at present in both islands. He stressed the difficulties facing a scheme of complete centralization and looked forward to the time when the movement would have grown sufficiently to enable branch headquarters to be opened in the various districts served.

The attention of members is drawn to the debate on library censorship to be held on the 24th. It is hoped that the presentation of library problems in the form of debate will arouse more than usual interest.

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GENERAL NEWS.

Financial Year of the Association.

The Conference decided that in future the financial year of the Association should end on the 31st December instead of the 31st March. Owing to great difficulties which would be experienced by the Treasurer, it has been decided to refer this matter to Council before making the change, to get Council to authorize the postponement of the taking effect of the resolution until Conference has had a further opportunity of considering it.

Australian Institute of Librarians.

Mr. John W. Metcalfe, General Secretary of the recently formed Australian Institute of Librarians, has written to the Secretary referring to the account of the foundation of the Institute in "The Library Association Record" for December, 1937, pages 640-641. He adds that an interstate Conference is being held in June from the 11th to the 13th, and asks if there is any likelihood of any librarian members of the Association being in Sydney at the time of the Conference. Any librarian member of the Association who is in Sydney at this time should get in touch with Mr. Metcalfe at the Public Library, Macquarie Street, Sydney.

Practical Bibliography Making.

A brochure under the title, "Practical Bibliography Making with Problems and Examples," by Martha Conner, M.A., and revised by Marion V. Higgins, has arrived from the H. W. Wilson Company. This is a very fine guide to the bibliographer's first steps, and should be welcomed by the librarians in smaller places and those who are getting their first acquaintance with the subject.

Books for Chinese Libraries.

The Chairman of the Executive Board of the Library Association of China, 1 Kiu Tsai Yuan, Changsha, China, has written pointing out that in the present conflict with Japan many of the libraries in China have suffered. The President of the Association has written back to the Chairman of the Library Association of China, acceding to his request that an appeal should be broadcast for material to help re-stock these libraries after the war, and has asked for particulars as to the nature of material required.

Fairlie Public Library, South Canterbury.

A movement is on foot to convert the present subscription public library into a rate-supported institution.

Schools Section.

In accordance with a resolution of Conference, the Secretary has communicated with those responsible for running the Secondary Schools Education Week in May, with a view to the formation of a Schools Section. While the Secretary found it impossible to provide a place on the programme, he was prepared to print an article in the organ of the Association, and this has been supplied, and the Hon. Assistant-Secretary of the Association addressed the Conference on the subject.

Personal.

Miss M. Cavanagh, third assistant at the Invercargill Public Library, has resigned her position after 13 years' service. Miss Cavanagh is to be married shortly.

Miss Y. Webb has been appointed to the position of fifth assistant at the Invercargill Public Library.

Mr. Hugh Lorimer, a member of the staff of the Canterbury Public Library, has been appointed to a position in the Country Library Service.

Mr. Cunningham, Deputy Chief Librarian of the Auckland Public Libraries, left by the Monterey on the 4th April for a nine months' holiday to America and Europe.

Miss E. Messer, of the Cataloguing staff of the Auckland Public Library, left New Zealand on 18th April for a year's holiday overseas.

Mr. H. Monro, Cadet, Central Library, Auckland, was married to Miss Joyce Grey, Assistant Librarian, Auckland University College, on 14th April.

Mr. Gordon Roper, M.A., has been appointed Librarian, Municipal Library, Town Hall, Auckland, in succession to Miss King-Mason, who resigned to go abroad.

Miss O. E. Hughes has been appointed assistant at the Avondale Branch Library, Auckland. Miss E. Richards has been appointed assistant at the Tamaki Branch Library, Auckland. Miss A. J. Mason has been appointed assistant at the Point Chevalier Branch Library, Auckland.

LOCAL NEWS.

AUCKLAND: Point Chevalier Branch Library.

Point Chevalier Branch Library was transferred from its old quarters to new quarters on 25th March. The new library occupies what was formerly the District Hall. Owing to lack of patronage the hall was made available to the Library Committee by the Property Committee. As redesigned for library purposes it provides a Lending Department, 31ft. by 24ft.; a Reading Room for adults, 28ft. by 13ft.; Boys' and Girls' Room, 28ft. by 13ft.; Committee Room for local organisations; a Book Stack; Store Room and Staff Offices. The public rooms are divided by a low handrail. The book cases have been designed so that even a small person can reach the top shelf without using a step or ladder, and the lowest shelf is 2ft. from the floor. In its new quarters the library is meeting with increased patronage.

TIMARU: Timaru Public Library.

The annual report of the Timaru Public Library shows a decided increase in issues, largely due to the juvenile department, but with the lending department holding its own, especially in non-fiction where an increase of 925 is noted. This is very gratifying in view of the big decrease last year.

WANGANUI: Wanganui Public Library.

The annual figures for the Wanganui Public Library show a decided increase, there being also a larger number of subscribers and of junior subscribers. An intensive overhaul of stock has been undertaken, which has resulted in the shelves being very much more attractive.

INSTRUCTIONAL COLUMN

THE PICTURE FILE.

By E. B. Ellerm, Librarian, Leys Institute, Auckland.

The establishment of a Picture Collection in a library forms a valuable auxiliary to children's story hours, lectures, and often the general public in search of Reference material. Many of the libraries in England and America have long established collections and adopted a systematic scheme of filing. The collection is made up of illustrations drawn from varied sources, generally periodicals, sometimes worn-out books, catalogues, advertisements and any other source that the ingenuity of the person in charge of the collection may devise. Newspaper and travel circulars form a useful source and often the announcements of book publishers will provide abundant material.

Picture borders should be cut absolutely straight, in order to give a neat appearance, and if possible a small white margin should be left in order that the picture will stand out more effectively when mounted.

Identification of the picture is usually printed at the bottom, but if this does not appear the surrounding matter should be searched, and the names should then be pencilled on the back or attached by a slip, and the pictures as collected roughly sorted. As indiscriminately collected pictures will very quickly tax the resources of the library in the matter of filing, it is better to decide on some particular subject or series of subjects of which is is proposed to collect pictures. A supply of letter-size manilla folders is useful for this first rough sorting. Label these folders with general headings, merely for present needs. A few general headings are given as a guide to the system adopted, as follows:—Architecture, art, birds, castles, cathedrals, flowers, furniture, gardens, industries, paintings, sculpture, etc. Do not spend too much time making headings for this sorting, because it will delay the final completion of the collection. The most essential rule in sorting is to keep the pictures together in general groups, and let the specific heading wait until later.

As a uniform style of mounting is necessary to secure neatness and uniformity, care must be exercised in this final stage. Large sheets of suitable mounting paper, either what is known as a stiff cover paper or a lightweight cardboard, may be secured and cut in the library, or better still have them cut to a standard size by the paper merchant. The generally accepted size is approximately 11¼ by 9¼ inches.

Any good library paste that is firm and not too tacky is suitable for mounting. In pasting

the picture, tip the four corners with paste rather than spread it over the whole of the back. For artistic mounting, several things should be remembered. Never crowd the page with too many pictures. One picture is usually sufficient for a mount, although sometimes two or more small ones may be grouped so as to form a united whole. In spacing the picture on the mount, the bottom margin should always be the widest to secure proper balance. Having secured the pictures to the mounts, proper headings should be assigned. These should be lettered in the left-hand top corner about ¼-inch from the top, particular attention being paid to the neatness of the lettering, remembering that it may be scanned by many eyes, some critical. The actual filing may now be proceeded with, and it now remains to decide what system should be adopted, consideration being given to two factors, whether material will require to be found by the library staff or by the general public. If in the former case, a classification system may be adopted where the staff is thoroughly familiar with it, or to suit the needs of both staff and public, a dictionary form. In whatever system is adopted, care should be exercised that the material as required may be easily found.

THIS FREEDOM.

By G. T. Alley, M.A., Officer-in-charge of the Country Library Service.

NOTE.—The Country Library Service will supply on loan a free service of fifteen books per hundred of the population, to libraries under the control of Boroughs and Town Districts where the population does not exceed 2,500, provided that certain minimum standards are maintained, and free library service is given to residents of the local area.

Earlier schemes for assisting country libraries did not deal satisfactorily with the terms of the proposed loans of books. Books were to be issued free to a library which in turn might make a charge for the use of them, so that subscribers to small borough libraries would in effect be getting a double-barrelled perquisite. First, the perquisite from the locally raised public money which was necessary to keep the library afloat, then the perquisite from the taxpayers' money through the assistance given by book loans from the Government. When it is found that *subscribers* to borough libraries rarely exceed ten per cent. of the population, it will be seen that some other way of financing library service should be used than the subscription method, which is proved to be so undemocratic and so unproductive of real library progress.

The Country Library Service, then, is committed to local freeness as one indispensable condition under which it will lend books free to a Borough or a Town District Library. Nor will it lend books, even at contract rates, to such a library, if adequate free service is not given locally. This may appear to many to be an unnecessarily rigorous condition, but it is not. It is merely a condition that would be expected in other and larger and more experienced countries, such as Great Britain, the U.S.A., and Canada. And in New Zealand it is not often that one finds a person who really does not believe in publicly supported or free libraries, when the issues have been fairly presented. So it is merely a question of presenting these issues, and of keeping on doing so until this first desirable position—of free local service — is captured. The Country Library Service will probably have from twenty to thirty free public libraries participating in its loans of books during this year. It is not expected that there will be an immediate and embarassing wave of local freeness, but the offer of the loan of fifteen books per hundred of local population is a sufficient inducement, it is thought, to cause many library authorities in Boroughs and Town Districts to consider the whole thing carefully.

The real test, of course, will come later. There is no reason why free or publicly supported libraries should succeed automatically. It is merely that they have a chance of so doing, where the subscription library has none. A really difficult although interesting task awaits the rural library authorities and librarians of New Zealand during the next ten years—the task of acquiring libraries and book stock worthy of the name, and of seeing that these are freely available to, and well used by, the people—who, of course, pay for them.

BOOK LIST.

[Books recommended are marked as follows: Fiction is divided into three classes, viz.: (1) Western, Detective and Light Novels (marked "L" in the list); (2) Translations (marked "T"); (3) Novels of some literary worth or lasting interest (marked "W"). In accordance with a resolution of Council, the asterisks used to denote the suitability of particular books for different sized libraries have been deleted from the list. All prices shown are published prices.]

PHILOSOPHY:

Herbert, A. P.—The Ayes have it. Methuen. 6/- 1937 173.1

Sprott, W. J. H.—Psychology for everyone. Longmans. 8/6 1937 150.

RELIGION:

Lloyd, R.—Revolutionary religion. Student Christian Movement. 5/- 1938 261.

SOCIOLOGY:

Landau, R.—Search for to-morrow. Nicholson & Watson. 10/6 1938 322

Schmidt, C. T.—The plough and the sword: labour, land and property in fascist Italy. Columbia University Press. $2.50 1937 330.945

Strachey, John—What are we to do? Gollancz. 7/6 1938 329.942

PHILOLOGY:

Chase, Stuart.—The Tyranny of Words. Harcourt. $2.50 1938 412.

NATURAL SCIENCE:

Harrisson, Tom—Savage civilisation. Gollancz. 16/- 1937 572.9934

Rusk, R. D.—Atoms, men and stars. Angus and Robertson. 8/6 1938 530.

APPLIED SCIENCE:

Terman, F. E. — Radio engineering. 2nd ed. McGraw. 30/- 1937 621.3841

FINE ARTS:

Sergeant, P. W.—Championship chess. Eyre & Spottiswoode. 7/6 1938 794.1

Wood, L.—The Romance of the movies. Heinemann. 15/- 1937 791.4

LITERATURE:

Benchley, R.—After 1903—What? Harper. 7/6 1938 817.

Odets, Clifford—Golden boy; a play. Random House. $2.00 1937 812.

Russell, G. W.—The Living torch., ed. by M. Gibbon. Macmillan. 12/6 1937 824.

TRAVEL:

Board, B.—Newsgirl in Egypt. M. Joseph. 12/6 1938 916.2

Byers, R.—Out on the road. Reed, N.Z. 10/6 1937 910.

Ford, C. B.—The Coloured Counties. Batsford. 8/6 1938 914.2 or 942.

Fulton, R. E.—One-man caravan. Harrap. 12/6 1938 910.

Ommaney, F. D.—South latitude. Longmans. 9/6 1938 919.9

Ruttledge, H.—Everest: the unfinished adventure. Hodder & S. 25/- 1937 915.15

BIOGRAPHY: (B. or 920)

Blakeley, F.—Hard liberty. Harrap. 10/6 1938

Carr, E. H.—Michael Bakunin. Macmillan. 25/- 1937

Eglinton, J.—A Memoir of A. E. Macmillan. 7/6 1937

Keller, H.—Helen Keller's journal. M. Joseph. 10/6 1938

Lieven, D. K.—Private letters of Princess Lieven to Prince Metternich, 1820-1826. Murray. 18/- 1937

Ludecke, K. G. W.—I knew Hitler. Jarrolds. 10/6 1938 943.

Maurice, Sir F.—Haldane, 1856-1915. Faber & Faber. 18/- 1937

Petrie, Sir C.—The Chamberlain tradition. Dickson. 3/6 1938

Rawson, G.—The strange case of Mary Bryant. R. Hale. 12/6 1938

Sutherland, J. R.—Defoe. Methuen. 12/6 1937

Weingartner, Felix—Buffets and rewards: a musician's reminiscences. Hutchinson. ch.ed. 6/- 1938

HISTORY:

Bertram, J. M.—Crisis in China. Macmillan. 10/6 1937 951.

Chamberlain, W. H.—Japan over Asia. Duckworth. 15/- 1938 952. or 950.

Citrine, Sir W.—I search for truth in Russia. Routledge. ch. ed. 3/6 1938 947. or 914.7

Gray, A. J.—An Ulster plantation: the story of the Kati Kati settlement. A. H. Reed. 6/- 1938 933.11

Marshall, A. Calder—Changing scene. Chapman. 10/6 1937 942.

May, H. J.—Little yellow gentlemen. Cassell. 7/6 1937 952.

FICTION:

W Aldington, Richard—Seven against Reeves. Heinemann. 7/6

W Allen, Hervey—Action at Aquila. Gollancz 8/6

W Bentley, P.—Sleep in peace. Gollancz .. 8/6

W Bigland, E.—This narrow world. Hodder & S. 7/6

L Connington, J. J.—Truth comes limping. Hodder 7/6

Davis, Rhys.—Time to laugh. Heinemann. 8/6

L Duffield, Anne—The Dragon's Tail. Cassell 7/6

W Hemingway, E.—To have and have not. Scribner 7/6

L Hichens, R.—Secret information. Hurst & Blackett 7/6

Jameson, Storm.—The Moon is making, Cassell 8/6

W Meynell, Esther—Lucy and Amades. Chapman & Hall. 8/6

W Millin, S. G.—What hath a man. Chatto & W. 8/6

L Mottram, R. H.—There was a jolly miller. Hutchinson 7/6

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L Newman, B. — Death under Gibraltar. Gollancz 7/6
L Parkman, S.—The Facts about Floyd. Hodder 7/6
L Preedy, G. R.—Painted angel. H. Jenkins 7/6
L Rawlinson, Gloria—Music in the listening-place. Cassell 7/6
L Robins, D.—Restless heart. Nicholson & W. 7/6
W Sinclair, U. B.—The Flivver king. T. W. Laurie 7/6
L Smith, Lady E. — The Spanish house. Hutchinson 8/6
W Vachell, H. A.—Lord Samarkand. Cassell 8/6
T Vries, T. de—Son of Rembrandt. Harrap 7/6
W Walpole, Sir H. S.—Head in green bronze. Macmillan 8/6

CORRESPONDENCE.

Mr. Cunningham has left for England by the "Monterey," and will not be back until December. The Editor had intended to close the correspondence which ran up to last month, subject to his right of reply, but Mr. Cunningham in a personal letter made a few brief remarks which, just before he left, he authorized the Editor to condense and print as his final comments, as he had no time to go into the subject as fully as he had intended. Mr. Cunningham remarked that Miss Woodhouse is right in one thing, and that is that he had taken her letter up wrongly. As Miss Woodhouse had mentioned the missionary period and settlement schemes in the same sentence, he read into the sentence "missionary settlement schemes," not "colonial companies' settlement schemes." "Therefore," says Mr. Cunningham, "the closing date '1850' is wrong," and he himself would revert to "1840," which according to the Cambridge History of the British Empire was the time when the missionary influence on the development of the country began to be overshadowed by the influence of established Government. There is no actual necessity for the use of the descriptive phrase, and the heading, "New Zealand—History—to 1840" could be used.

Mr. Cunningham's remarks were necessarily brief, quite hasty, and not originally intended for publication, but it is believed that the above statement accurately represents his intention.

Department of Internal Affairs,
Alexander Turnbull Library,
Wellington. C.1.
The Editor, 18th March, 1938.
New Zealand Libraries,
Wellington.

Sir,—

It was interesting to read Mr. Cunningham's reply to Mr. Wilson and myself in the March number of "New Zealand Libraries," but I think he must have read my letter hastily, as he seems to have got his dates somewhat mixed. "Miss Woodhouse points out," he says, "that the period of missionary influence extended to 1850." If he will look at my letter, as printed beside his reply, he will see that I did not say anything so rash. What I did point out was that "missionary influence" extended beyond 1840, and that many settlement schemes were put into practice after 1850, the dates he had given in his original article. It is just because one cannot put a closing date to either of these, as one can do with, for instance, the Crown Colony period, that I do not think they are suitable to use as period subdivisions of New Zealand history.

The point is of some importance, as Mr. Cunningham has used the 1850 date in his amended list of subject headings, and I can imagine people puzzling their heads over it, and saying "Why 1850?" It is a nice, round, mid-century date, but it does not mark the close of missionary influence. The Church Missionary Society was operating in New Zealand at least until 1883, when the conduct of the Maori Mission was handed over to a New Zealand Church Missionary Board, with, thereafter, a gradually decreasing amount of financial support from the parent society in England. The Methodist Church had made a similar arrangement some time earlier, in 1865.

As to the possible "general treatise of early colonial schemes," which Mr. Cunningham is anxious about, the subject-heading could quite well be "New Zealand—Immigration and emigration," with a reference also under a heading which the Turnbull Library has found useful, namely, colonial companies.—I am, etc.,

ALICE WOODHOUSE,
Reference Librarian.

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